The National Academy of Sciences concluded its semi-annual meeting at Columbia College yesterday afternoon and adjourned to meet in Washington on the third Tuesday of April next. Professor O. C. Marsh, presided. He also read a paper on the footprints recently discovered in Nevada which are supposed by some to have been made by men. Other papers were read by C. S. Peirce, of the Umited States Coast Survey; James Hall, State Geologist at Albany; and Professors Newberry and Chandler, of Columbia College. A committee was appointed to urge upon the Navy Department and interested persons the necessity of sending an expedition to Caroline Island to observe the solar eclipse next May, and after the president had read a list of the members who had died since last April

he appointed several persons to write their memoirs, The first paper was read by Professor Hail "On the Microscopic Structure of some of the Brachloseda with reference to their Generic Relations." He had a large book on the subject of brachiopoda, which he had written several years ago, before him. and said that he was soon to publish a revision of the book. One of his arguments yesterday was to prove that a brachiopod is not a mollusk, and this

prove that a brachlopod is not a mollusk, and this point he illustrated by many specimens of both species. In writing his book Professor Hall said that he had procured between forty and fifty general of brachlopods, many of which he had named according to their structure. He commended the microscopic study of the internal structure of shells as a source of profit and pleasure. The paper was discussed by Professor Newberry and Dr. S. H. Sendder, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

"The Origin of Carbonaceous Matter of Bituminous Shales" was the subject of alpaper illustrated by specimens of shale by Professor J. S. Newberry, who said in substance:

The bituminous shales are typified by the Utter shale of the lower Silurian, the Hamilton shale of the upper Devonian, beluding Marcellus, the Hamilton, Genesee and Guardian shales of the New York geologists and their general equivalent—the Huron shale of Ohio, the Cleveland shale of the lower Carbonifor the Cleveland shale of the sais in Colorado a great mass of bituminous shales and the varieties of black hand from ore and cannel to the said of the Coal Measures. There is also in Colorado a great mass of bituminous shale. These shales are of great importance. Often found several hundred feet thek and extending over a wide area, they form a store of commentable material and a reservoir of power far beyond that of all the coal beds in the corning matters contained in these shales. Professor of power far beyond that of all the coal beds in the corning matters contained in these shales. Professor of original matters contained in these shales. Professor of original matters contained in these shales are many which are microscopic and unseeling. Even out in the open ocean they occur in such numbers as to color the water for hundreds of signare miles. Some of them form water for hundreds of signare miles. Some of them form addition to the larger forms of seaweds there are many which are microscopic and uni-cellular. Even out in the open ocean they occur in such numbers as to color the water for hundreds of square miles. Some of them form self-supporting communities, forware their support from the sea water. They are found in both fresh and said water and must be leaving an important residual in water and must be leaving an important residual in diffused carbonaceous particles below their place of abode, and we may well believe that they have contributed nucl to the formation of such carbonaceous strata as we are how considering.

c. S. Peirce, of the United States Coast Survey, presented for publication a memor upon the "Logic of Relations." The object of the investigation was to ascertain a general method of reasoning about complicated systems of relations. Mr. Peirce about ten years ago invented a species of algebrateal notation by which such relations could in all cases be expressed; but although the notation had been much studied by different mathematicians no one had hitherto discovered any general method of working with the algebra. This had at length been brought to light by his last researches and was embodied in the present memoir. Mr. Peirce also presented a paper upon the "Determination of the Figure of the Earth by means of Variations of Gravity." By the figure of the earth he meant the shape of the sea-level as it would be continued under the continents, were these tunnelled out so as to allow the sea to flow in. It was shown that the shape of this surface could be precisely ascertained, even for a immed portion of the earth, by means of observations of the variations of the force of gravity. Mr. Peirce presented for publication a copy of "Ptolemy's Catalogue of Stars," from an unclat manuscript of the eighth century, which he had copied in Paris a few years ago.

Dr. C. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, gave an explanation of the "Preparation of Cyanin from Chmoline." The object of the explanation was to show that chinorine could be made in any quantity by artificial means, thus making the medical profession independent of the limited supply of the article in its natural state. Besides being used as a drug, it was shown that the artificial produced differed from those made by the material in its natural form, showing that manufactured chinoline was isometrical and not identical with the original substance.

"The Supposed Human Footprints recently found by Nazada" was the last paper, and was read by C. S. Peirce, of the United States Coast Survey.

The Supposed Human Footprints recently found in Nevada." was the last paper, and was read by Professor Marsh. The substance of the paper is as follows:

Professor Marsh. The substance of the paper is as follows:

Much has been written in the last year about the footprints found at Carsen, Nevada. They were supposed to have been made by heman beings. Nearly everyone who saw them admitted that they were human footsteps, but mad probably been made by persons wearing sandslas. Win these footprints were also found those made by elephants and the bones of horses. There were two difficulties in assigning them to human beings —their great size and the unusual width between the tracks. I have come to this conclusion, that they were not made by men, but by a rigantic sioth. I first found too bones of talk annoal in California. The footprints are from twenty to twent saight inches long and have a poculiar curvature. Some have asked if there should not be indications of claws if this theory of the sight have of mad may have obsiterated the slight impression which they would have made.

After Professor Marsh's address the following re-

port was read:

The council of the National Academy of Sciences appreciating the importance of astronomical and physical observations of the eclipse of the sun on May 6, 1883, the long duration of which is especially favorable for observation tof the scarch of lattra-sterential phase is and the sciency of solar physics, approve the project of an expedition to some autuably situated island in the Pacille Ocean, and recommend the appointment of a committee to commend it to persons thereston in the advancement of science and to the Navy Department of the United States.

Pro essor March, the acting president, then appointed the following committee: Charles A. Young, of Princeton College; J. H. C. Coffu, of the Navy Department at Washington; Simon Newcomb, of the Nautical Almanae Office, at Washington; Asaph Hail, of the National Observatory; J. E. Hiigard, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; Professor Heary Draper, of this city, and H. A. Newton, of Yale College.

After thanking the trustees of Columbia College for their courtesy in allowing the Academy to hold its reunious in the college building, and President Barnard for his hospitality, the meeting was declared adjourned.

REGULATING COMMISSIONS.

ACTION OF THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS. ADOPTION OF IMPORTANT MEASURES DESIGNED TO MAKE COMMISSIONS UNIFORM AT 15 PER CENT

-ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The second day of the annual meeting of the United Fire Underwriters in America was largely de voted resterday to considering the important question of agents' commissions. Greater progress was made in the direction of socuring the cooperation of the numerous large companies by adopting more stringent regulation of the commissions than had appeared likely at the close of Thursday's session. Other collateral business was transacted, including the election of officers. The secretary announced that 138 companies were represented.

The meeting first resumed the discussion of the resoin tion offered by P. Notman, from the Committee on Busi ness, confining commissions to 15 per cent, except in special cases to be provided for. Edmand Driggs, president of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company delivered the extended arraignment of the practices of insurance managers to which every body o insurance men of which he is a member has grown accustomed to hear from him at every meeting. Speak ing first of the close connection between rates and com missions, he said that if the custom of giving presents to the wives and lamilies of agents was to prevail, it was a matter of indifference at what figure rates were put. He asserted that in the dry-goods district the expenses of the companies in five years had exceeded their receipts by \$1,000,000. Five per cent would not pay the losses on sugar refineries. He also spoke severely of the inch of integrity and honesty on the part of insurance Mr. Driggs was listened to with managers. eyident impatience and was three times decided to be out of order by President A. Louden Snowden. On the last occasion D. A. Heald objected vigorously that if the meeting sat listening to a distribe against everybody and everyone it would sit tid the Day of Judgment.

Mr. Driggs-Oh, no; I am too old for that Mr. Heald-That's the trouble. We know you have a long lease of life, but life is too short with us for this

Explaining a reference to his business career, Mr. Driggs said that he made the reference in order to show that he could speak confidently when he asserted that business men were willing to pay higher rates than these that prevailed. "Oh, I see the connection now," re-

word. Mr. Notman replied to George T. Hope's speech on Thursday. He said that the undercurrent of Mr. Hope's remarks was that there was no honesty in insurance officers, and it was no use to attempt any reform on that account. They were largely an arraignment of the old National Board. The only point he made was that it was worth more to get risks on farm properties than was worth more to get risks on farm properties than ordinary risks, and therefore the agent should be paid more. He (Mr. Notman) contended that really the work of the New York broker required large experience and knowledge, which were not called for to make the country soliciter successful. He thought the association could go on in its work even without the Continental Company.

could go on in its work even without the Continental Company.

Mr. Driegs asked whether any compact could be carried out when honorable men were witing to do a dishonorable thing in an honorable manner. This called Mr. Heald to the floor with a passionate protest that no sentiment should go forth as the opinion of the association which classed all insurance managers as dishonorable men who could not be bound by good faith. He added that the greatest disturbing element in the two old National Boards had been that of open commissions to agents. The rating of dwelling houses had been multified by it. The remedy was for the companies to say: "Our agents cannot do businessfor us and at the same time do businessfor us and at the same time do businessfor one agents that pay 20 per cent, commission." Ithat been found that where 20 per cent, commission." Ithat been found that where 20 per cent, commission, but his motion was defeated. Mr. Hope then made another extended argument against establishing a fixed commission not subject to investigation, which he said would certainly be mischlevous. He offered as a substitute for Mr. Norman's resolution, resolutions calling for provisions to ascertain whether or not companies were paying extra sums to agents, and asserting that the rate of commission should be largely determined by the results on the business obtained. They also required notice to be given when any company intended to ad vance its commission rates for special reasons. The resolutions being differently interpreted by the members of the Hoard, they were finally referred to the Business Committee to consider during recess.

In the afternoon Mr. Norman, from the Business Committee, reported a series of resolution, bis company, in the absence of Mr. Hope's amstitute. Mr. Moore, vice-president of the Continental Company, in the absence of Mr. Hope's anstitute, Mr. Moore, vice-president of the proposition to fix an absolute rate of commission than 10 other field toan New-Jersey from the operation of the Business Comm Mr. Driggs asked whether any compact could be ear

Per cent; therefore Resolved, That we now reconsider the action taken has tyear, by which a rate of commission to local agents exceeding 15 per cent was permitted, and that we now adopt 15 per cent as the maximum rate of commission to be paid to local agents on all classes of property, except in such cities and districts as may be designated by the Advisory Committee; that means should be provided whereby all companies naving the same agent in any place may know whether any one of such companies is directly or indirectly giving to such agent by way of gift, grainity or otherwise any sum beyond the rate of commission acreed upon; that this resolution be furnished to the various district or ganization as expressive of the sense of this association; that the date at which this resolution shall go into effect be the 1st of January, 1883, and that it be referred to the Advisory Committee to carry it out in cooperation with the National Board if that booy accepts the work before that date or otherwise if not accepted."

Mr. Hope then offered a resolution embodying his declaration as to considering the quality of business in fixing commissions. Upon at a disclaiming any function to have it considered as a binding regulation, or as anything more than a new declaration of a desirable principle to adopt the resolution was unantmously adopted as follows:

"Resolved, That the question of the quality of the business transacted by any agent, as determined by its results, should four an unpertant element in determining the commission to be paid to such agent, to the end that over-insurance may be more carefully guarded against and that moral hazards may be more carefully considered."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing

that over-insurance may be more carefully gilarous against and that moral hazards may be more carefully considered."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, D. W. C. Skelton, of Hartford; vice-presidents, H. E. Bowers and H. H. Hall, of New-York, and W. R. Lyman, of New-Orleans; corresponding secretary, J. Montgomery Hare, of New-York; recording secretary, J. Montgomery Hare, of New-York; recording secretary, J. Montgomery Hare, of New-York; advisory Committee—Samuel Appleton, of Boston; J. N. Dunnam, of Suringfield; W. T. Harton, of Providence; M. Bennett, F., of Hartford; James M. Anderson, of Bultimore; F. W. McAllister and H. D. Sherrerd, of Philadelphia; Samuel P. Blayden, D. A. Hedd, P. Notman, N. C. Miller, Thomas F. Jerenman and George T. Hope, of New York; Thomas S. Chard, of Chiesgo, and Henry Powles, of Newark.

In reporting the ticket, Mr. Hope, from the Committee on Nominations, mentioned that the only reason why Mr. Snowden had not been renommated president was because he was included that the only reason why Mr. Snowden had not been renommated president was because he was included under the constitution of the association after two years' service. A. Londen Snowden, Henry A. Oakley and P. Notman were then appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Insurance Superintendents of the several States, who are to meet in this city early in December, The object of the latter committee is to consider a form of insurance poley that can be recommended to general adoption. After the customary resolutions of thanks to the retiring president the meeting allowing without day.

NOT ANXIOUS FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

The Water Board of Long Island City made an The Water Board of Long Island City made an attempt yesterday to examine the accounts of Commissioner Russell Wight, who is charged by Commissioner P. J. Gleason with using the money of the department without any authority. Mr. Gleason also claims that Mr. Wight has a balance of over \$500, which he has not accounted for. Mayor De Bevolse, who is president of the Water Board, and Munro, Gleason and Wight were the only commissioners present. Mayor De Bevolse asked Mr. Wight if he had any statement to make and the commissioners. sioners present. Mayor De Bevoise asked Mr. Wight if he had any statement to make, and the commissioner replied that he had, but that he would not make it except before a full board. Mr. Gleason endeavored to have an expert employed to examine the books, but as soon as Mr. Wight heard the motion he seized his hat and umbrella and hurried from the room. Mr. Wight's action left the board without a quorum, and Mr. Gleason was compelled to abandon his project of having an expert. In the course of the proceedings, Mayor De Bevoise told Mr. Gleason that he had received word from Commissioner Donnelly that he would not attend the meeting, awing to the pressing nature of his busimeeting, owing to the pressing nature of his busi-

ness engagements,
"Why, that's strange," replied Mr. Gleason, "I

Why, that's strange, 'replied Mr. Gleason, "I have just seen Commissioner Donnelly, and he said that you, Mr. Mayor, had informed him that there would not be any meeting here to-day," "Oh! there must be a misunderstanding somewhere," remarked the Mayor hastily. An effort was made to find the messenger who the Mayor said had brought Mr. Donnelly's message to him, but, although seen in the building a few moments before, label discovered.

DELIBERATING FOR FOURTEEN MONTHS.

Joseph H. Ditchie, while hunting in the big swamp at Freepert, L. L., a year ago last August, found the body of a woman wrapped up in old newspapers. Coroner Benton called a jury, who held live sessions, in which testimony was adduced leading to the belief that the body was that of Ella Clark, a young Irish woman, who had been missing for some months. Several arrests of persons who were believed to have been implicated in her death were made, but nothing could be found against them and they were discharged. On Thursday evening the coroner's jury met at Dr. Denton's hours is deliberation, found the following verdict: "It is our belief that the eleccased was Ella Clark. We suppose she died in May, 1881, most probably in New-York City. The cause of her death is unknown, and was at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown. In addition to the above, it is our belief, from the medical testimony and from the place and position in which the body was found, that the deceased was a victim of malpractice."

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

The semi-annual meeting of the governing ommittee of the American school of classical studies a Athens was held yesterday at the house of the secretary Frederic J. Del'eyster, No.7 East Forty-second-st. Profes sor White, of Barvard, the chairman, and Professors Packard, of Yale; Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins Uni versity; Van Benscheten, of Wesleyan, and Harkness, e Brown, together with Mr. De Peyster and T. W. Ludlow were present. Professor Tyler, of Amberst, was elected a member. Letters were read nanouncing that Dari-menth and Cornell will join the association of colleges a member. Letters were read amouncing that Darimouth and Cornell will join the association of colleges which support the school next June and the University of Virginia will join this year. Professor Goodwin, of Harward, is the present director. A good house on the broad bonievard extending from the gardens of the palace to the ruines of the temple of Olympian Zeus is hired, and books bought for \$1,000 make a good working library to begin with. Additions will be made to the library constantly. Means will be given the director for making exploring expeditions into the country with the sundents. There are now sur sindents at the school—J. R. Wheeler, J. R. S. Sterrest and F. E. Woodruff, of the University of Virginia; Harold Fowler and Paul Shorey, of Harvard; and F. H. Taylor of Wesleyan. The committee has received assurances that the school will have as many sundents as it can accommodate next year. A committee consisting of Frofessors Packard and Gideriseeve and T. W. Ludlow was appointed to prepare a plass for publishing the buildin of the school after the number of the French school at Athens. The numbers of the committee were asked by the director to send to him lists of subjects for investigation and discussion by the school. It was amounced that Frofessor Jebb as well as Professor Goodwin had pronounced the site of ancient Assos a better place for studying the life of the ancient world than Pompeir. The explorations there are entirely an American cuterprise and are nearly completed, only \$2,500 being needed.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Surgeon J. W. Clark has been ordered to the United States receiving hip Wabash. Surgeon B. H. Kidder has been detached from the Wabash and ordered to duty at the Naval Sta-

tion at Port Royal, S. C. Rear Admiral Clitz, commanding the Asiatic station, marked the chairman, putting an emphasis on his last reports to the Navy Department under date of Y oko

hama, Japan, October 25, that the Richmond was docked on November 23, at that place and that the repairs to her propeller would probably occupy a week. The Monocacy arrived from Chefoo on October 23. The Ashuelot and the Monocacy were at Yokohama and the Pales at Kobe. The latter will winter at Tlentain. The Navy Department is informed that the repairs to the monitor Miantonemah now at League Island Navy Yard, will not be concluded before next Thursday.

COOPER FAMILY TROUBLES.

MRS. COOPER'S TESTIMONY. HER MANNER WHILE ON THE STAND-HOW HE HUSBAND TREATED HER-SOME OF HIS PECU-

LIARITIES DESCRIBED, The commissioners appointed to take testimony in regard to the sanity or insanity of Henry Prouse Cooper held another session yesterday. The only witness examined was Mrs. Cooper, the wife of the alleged lunatic, at whose instance Mr. Cooper was placed in the private asylum at Flushing. Mrs. Cooper is a woman of medium height, slight frame and pale, delicate features. Her manner in giving her testimony was quitet and composed. She spoke in a low tone, and at times she could with difficulty be heard. Although she said some very hard things about her husband, she did so ap-parently without any bitterness, and certainly without any eagerness or excitement. She was married, she said, to Mr. Cooper at Chester, England, in 1865. At said, to Mr. Cooper at Chester, England, in 1865. At the time neither she nor Mr. Cooper had any property. They came to this city a few months after their marriage. In 1831 she went with Mr. Cooper to London. One evening they went to the theatre in company with Mr. and Mrs. Towels. Mr. Cooper made a disturbance about the seats and left the theatre. She went back to her hotel with Mr. and Mrs. Towels. Towels. She was in her sitting room about 12. and Mrs. Towels. She was to her sitting room about 12 or I o'clock, and Mr. Wheeler, a friend of Mr. Cooper, was with her, when Mr. Cooper came in, and pacing up and down the room in a very excited manuer, used very vulgar language toward her. He had never used vulgar language to her before. The language was prefane and obscene as well as vulgar. She did not at the time attribute Mr. Cooper's conduct to drunkenness. While in London Mr. Cooper frequently told her that detectives were on his track, and asked her to be sure to lock the door carefully at night. He did not say why the

detectives were on his track. This delusion lasted about

a month. From London they went to Paris. They were in Paris in July, 1881, and remained there about

two weeks. Mr. Cooper repeatedly asked her to go with him to improper places. He described to , her what was

done at those places and urged her to go to them with

him. One night they were out in a carriage together

and Mr. Cooper insisted upon taking her to a certain

place. She cried and refused to go. At last he took he

ack to the hotel. Mr. Cooper's counsel, Mr. Downing, here invisted that Mrs. Cooper should tell the name of the place to which she referred. She said she had forgotten the name of the she referred. She said she had forgotted the halle of applace, but that it was an improper one. Mr. Cooper had described it to her, but she could not repeat his language. He left her at the hotel and went out again. He came home very late and hotel and went out again. He came home very late and told her that he had gone to the place where he wanted her to go. He frequently in Parls told her of acts of infideity on his part. He old not speak of such acts with contrition, but in a boastful way. He also made improper propositions to her. This conduct on the part of Mr. Cooper continued all the time they were in Paris. From Paris they went to Chester, England. At the hotel in Chester Mr. Cooper quarrelled with the waters on all possible trifing subjects. She insisted that he should take her from the hotel to her mother, who lived a few miles distant. He did so, and acted in such a manner toward her mother that her mother was atraid he would do some violence to her. While in London, Mr. Cooper had his arm tattoeed with his monogram and crest. From Chester she came back to NowYork, and Mr. Cooper followed her about a week later. This was in August. He brought with him four purs, which he insisted upon keeping in his bedroom, although the habits of the dogs were very objectionable. Prior to this he had not cared for dogs at all. He often spoke beastfully about his relations with discreptiable women. One night in November he stayed out all night. Alter that as became degreesed. He wept at the least little thing. In the pillows, saying that he was ashamed to see any of his friends. Once he threatened to kill himself. One horming later he did not come down to breakfast. Mrs. Cooper went up to las room and he rushed up to have three whis arms about her neck, exclaiming: "You have told her that he had gone to the place where he wante morning later he did not come down to breakfast. Mrs. Cooper went up to his room and he trished up to her, threw his arms about her heek, exclaiming: "You have saved my life; if you had been five minutes later I would have been a corpse." She found the water running in the bath-tub and his razor lying beside it. Ad this time Mr. Cooper was very melancioly. He often urged her to have nim put under restraint. He said it was more than drink which affected him, but did not say what it was.

to have him put under restrant. He said it was nove than drink which affected him, but did not say what it was.

Shortly after this Mr. and Mrs. Cooper went to Bermuda, where they stayed six or seven weeks. At Bermuda Mr. Cooper walked, drave and amused himself generally as other rational and proper men did. Taey returned in March, 1882, and Mr. Cooper seconed much improved. From July, 1881, up to this time he was in the habit of drinking constantly, but the witness never saw him drunk more than twice. On his return from Bermuda he became all at once very economical. He exhibited his economy in trifling things. He turned off the gas, and declared that Mrs. Cooper ought to do wins one servant. He was suspectous of every one, and discharged a number of people from his store. He continued in this traine of mind until he went to Europe again in the autumn. When he came back from Europe he was at first very quiet. Soon he began to stay out late at night. Sometimes ac did not come home at all. His appearance changen greatly. His lines were tremilous and his eyes had a strange, staring book. He could not concentrate his mind on anything. His conduct at the table was nolsy and boisterous. He made disgusting hoises with his month. He allowed the dogs to eat out of the soup places and to drink out of the finger-howls. At the time he suddenly became possessed with the notion that he was a singer. He said he intended to cultivate his voice. He took singing lessous, at which he made extraordinary grimaces. He said he intended to cultivate his voice. He took singing lessons, at which he made extraordinary gritunces. He was very earnest in his desire to perfect thin-self in singing. He bought muste and musical instructions he said he intended to sing at a concert at Delmonico's, and practised for that purpose. He had no voice at all, and had never before attempted to sing. His attempts at singing were distressing. Some four or five weeks ago he threatened to take the wilness's life. He was not drunk at the time. He came home late, and in coming home work her up. He stopped down to him. He fell down on his knees and called food to winness that he would take her his before 6 o'clock that morning. He atterwards went up stairs and brought down her sister-in-law. He told her sister-in-in we thus he wanted her to occur witness that "he cooper went-nown to mim. the relithown on his knees and called tool to withness that he would take her inchestore 6 o'clock that morning. He alterwards went up starts and brought down her sisterin-law. He told her sister-in-law that he would have this woman's life before 6 o'clock." He then charged her with unbatural offences. About two hours later he said to her and her sister-in-law that he wanted to retract the charges which he had made against his wife. He had formerly often told her that if she ever insuited him he would throw her out of the window. She had never said anything in the least insuling to him. He once brought a certain woman to her box at the opera. She remonstrated with him about the next morning and told him that if he did not change his conduct she would leave him. He thereupon drew up and signed the following paper: "I will not blame my wife for whatever sae may do. I love my wife more than anything in the world." Not long ago he told her that he was worth \$500,000. He also said that he had written a letter to the Prince of Wales in regard to some trouble in which his brother Thomas had become lavelved. He had been at certain times very devoltonal. He had been at certain times very devoltonal. He had been at certain times very devoltonal him had had two particularly devoltonal attacks, and one might he became very carness in prayer and continued for nearly an hour to say in a lond voice: "I am a poor, miserable singer. I know you can save me." Then he went to sleep, and the next morning he acted just as he had before. Another night he came home and insisted that she should bring down the bridgen for fine he had. She had before and her had to sing the solbing song in "Olivette." About this time he spike to her of "a woman on the other side "whom he wanted to marry. She was beautiful and suites in purposes exactly. He also told her that he had once gone into Caswell & Massey's and that file of the mean time he want they would take to let him mans he had sinashed the had once gone into Caswel

NEW COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.-The following companies were incorporated to-day: The Tesoro Silver Mining Company of New-York, capital \$2,500,000; the Metropolitan Electric Light and Power Company of Brooklyn, capital \$1,000,000; the Spanish and New-York Telephone Company of New York, capital \$1,000,000, to run through a number of States in this country and through the King-dom of Spain; and the Electric Candle Company of New-York, capital \$200,000.

AN AMERICAN'S TALK WITH THE FALSE

PROPHET.

PROPHET.

From The St. James's Gazette.

An American who has lately been travelling in the Sondan gives in a private letter an interesting account of an interview he states he lately had with the False Prophet. The impression left on his mind by the interview was that the Prophet is no more "false" than many other prophets, who enjoy a character for respectability and are held in lift estimation. So far as he was able to judge, the Prophet whom it is the fashion to designate as laise is really, as he expresses it, a "gauline article." The Prophet seemed to be quite well aware of all that has been lately going on, not only in Egypt, but also in England, and ventured on the prediction that Mr. Glaostone had in the Egyptian question "so hard a nut to crack that be would break his teem over it." The Prophet also predicted that which has since come to pass—namely, that to Baker Pacha would be intrusted the task of reorganizing the Egyptian Army. This prospect appeared to give the Prophet; beat satisfaction. "I am ready," he exclaimed with emotion, "if need be, to meet Baker Pacha in single combat; but I would infinitely prefer a neur's quest talk with him on religious subjects generally. He is a man of no mean order; and between us both we could, I feel confident, speedily place the world upon a sound milliennial footing."

BURDENS ON SHIPPING.

DRAWBACKS THAT SHOULD BE REMEDIED. STATEMENTS BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COM-MITTEE-EVILS OF ADVANCE WAGES-POWERS OF CONSULS.

The joint Congressional Committee appointed to inquire into ship-building and ship-owning interests resumed its sessions in Parior G., of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning. Senator Miller and Representative Page were on hand for the first time. The former did not remain throughout the session. Mr. McLane, of Maryland, is still detained in Washington by sickness. As was the case on the previous day the most important statements made before the committee were presented in the shape of papers and pamphlets the writers of which personally appeared and under the stimulus of questions, put principally from Messra. Robeson, Cox and Candler, entered into an elaboration of

their opinions and recommendations as thus set forth. John H. Hammond, William Rogers and Captain Parker M. Whitmere, all of Bath, Me., who were before the committee on Thursday , spoke at greater length and more specifically of the enormous evils of advance wages to sailors. If this system could be abolished in some way, they said, it would deprive the landlords of the sailer's boarding-houses of their hold upon the men and leave them free to make bargains with their employers as other workmen do. As the matter stood at present, men were constantly shipped in a drunken and insensible condition. It was the exception rather than the rule for a vessel to leave port with every man in it sober. Mr. Rogers illustrated the results of the law whereby shipowners were compelled to pay three months extra wages to a sailor discharged in a foreign port. Captain B. S. Osborn spoke of the practice of evying blood money on sailers for an opportunity to ship on a vessel. The money, which was usually about \$5 for each man, he said, was divided between the poarding-house keeper and the shipmaster. A law was needed which would abolish the sailors' boarding houses, as the only way to stamp out their iniquitious

Captain John Codman laid before the committee

pamphlet which has already appeared in print, wherein the questions of the committee's circular were answered at considerable length. In his own statements he agreed entirely with the gentlemen who had imme diately preceded him on the questions of advance wages and extra pay. He spoke with much warmth of the usually arbitrary actions of American Consuls abroad, whose interpretations of the law which they were called upon to administer varied widely and were scarcely the their opportunities for maladministration in this direction should be alridged by the abolition of the law. He added that if Americans satisfy their vessels under the British flag, they were sure to meet Consuls whose positions were to some extent permanent and who did not therefore regard them as vantage points from which to snatch all the gain they could in the four years time allowed them. Captain Codman advocated the necessity of allowing. American citizens to buy their ships wherever they could get them cheapest. The objection had been made that this policy would destroy

jection had been made that this policy would destroy American shipbuilding interests. Such was not the result in other countries under similar circumstances. In Germany, where the Government allowed its chizens to go into the markets of the world and purchose their vessels, the shipbuilding interest at home had made steady progress. Captain Codman wanted ships relieved from all local and national taxation.

Mr. Hobeson asked whether this was not in the nature of a subsidy. Captain Codman denied that it was. He was asked if the excuption from such taxation was not equivalent to taxing that money out of the United States Treasury, and therefore practically a subsidy. He said it was not so, because the money was not in the Treasury and under the present condition of things would out go in there. When asked whether he had ever made an estimate of the amount of foreign carrying trade which was now done by foreign vessels and which Americans might have in case their ships were put in the way of competition, he answered that John Ronch had estimated it at \$140,000,000 a year; but that be thought \$110,000,000 would cover it. Mr. Cox asked how long it would take, for this country to regain its position in

differs had begin mysteriously to disappear and it was und that they were being "shanghaied" and carried by English vessels. And all this was because advance ages could be drawn.

Captain Codoma, recalled at this point, replied to mestions of Mr. Robesson that the cost of a steamer of 0000 tens for carrying freight was about \$510,000.

Bited up for passencers, it cost \$100,000.

Captain James Parker, of the American Shipmasters' isociation, presented a pampehet to the committee in raich he says that vessels of all kinds are as well built at this country as in any other; but that they cannot be not if the country as in any other; but that they cannot be not of everything in the way of materials used and labor moloyed. The shipowners in Maine make money by unning the slips made in their yards. The burdens hould be removed from shipping interests; the consularces should be abelished and the Government should pay heir own consula. The whole body of the law as it tands treats American ships in foreign ports as a arred of pintes. In conclusion, Captain Parker read and commented on an act which he had drawn up with he assistance of Mr. Wynkoop entitied "An Art for the cilef of the Merchant Marine of the United States and o amend existing Customs, Navigation and Revonue Laws." The most important provision was as follows:

"From and after the first day of January, Uses, any sittemer efficiency of the United States may purchase the whole of any steam or sail vessel, no matter where said vessel may have been built, whether within the United States or in a foreign country, or whether said vessel may have been built, whether with a steam vessel as a vessel of the United States, to whom application for such registery first pay be made by said citizen or citizens, in the same manner as though said vessel had been built in the United States, and said vessel shall be prohibited from engaging in trade between ports and places in the United States, and such prohibition shail be written in the register of such vessel."

Another se

ach vessel."

Another section provided for apprentices on board Another section province for appetitives on done merican vessels for which the owners of the vessel all receive \$100 per annum from the Collector one port at which the vessel is registered, the apprenace shall receive a like amount from the same source a fits remarks before the committee Captain Parket cought that this amount was perhaps somewhat to

rge. Robert W. Lord, of Boston, said that the only condition Robert W. Lord, of Boston, said that the only condition with which an American shipowaer had to comply, who wished to sail under an English flag, was to secure seven English shareholders in his vessel and they need not held more than 210 each. He said that the burdens laid upon the shipping interests had been so heavy that capitalists had been driven to hivest roney observer, when asked where they were now investing, he replied that they were putting their money into western radically the weak of the committee at the conclusion of their session. S. S. Cox handed in the following statistical table of tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered from tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered from foreign countries at scaports of the United States, from 1871 to 1881 Includes (from all and States, from

Year.	Foreign.	Foreign, American.	
871 672 673 674 674 876 876 877 877 877 877 877 877	0,180,340 7,094,713 6,255,865 6,788,194 7,448,097 8,521,090 10,718,394 12,111,160	3,049,743	6,594,1 7,768,9 8,594,7 16,069,6 9,143,1 9,715,9 10,496,4 11,536,5 13,758,1 15,630,3
Total	87,176,960	31,437,686	118,614,6

The table shows that the percentage of American vessels in 1871 was 37, in 1876, 30%, and in 1881, 18 2.3; average, 26%.
The committee adjourned to meet this morning at 10

SAFETY OF THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—The report of the architects of the new Capitol reviewing the statements of the Commission in regard to the insecurity of the Assembly Chamber, was presented to the Governor to-day. "No reason," the architects say, "can be found in the report of the Commission, taken in connection with the facts herein presented, why the vanised ceiling of the Assembly Chamber should be demolished, unless it be the apprehension of the Commission that, in case of a future drainage of the sub-soil, the vanishing of the Assembly Chamber may be carrier or more seriously affected by the resulting settlement than other portions of the Commission. They recommend "that the fractured stone still remaining in the main vanit be replaced; that the work be properly patrick, foreman of The Tribunk and shad he are withinsed. He wanted to get it punished in some illustration whitehaw. Reld testified that the paper except to print the mewspaper, whitelaw Reld testified that the paper except to print the mewspaper and the office of the paper except to print the mewspaper and the office of the paper except to print the mewspaper. Whitelaw Reld testified that the paper except to print the mewspaper and never to his knowledge been used in the office of the paper except to print the mewspaper and the office of the paper except to print the mewspaper and the office of the paper except to print the mewspaper and the office of the paper except to print the mewspaper and the office of the paper except to print the mewspaper and never to his knowledge been used in the office of the paper except to print the mewspaper and the said had need to get it published in some illustration. Whitelaw Reld testified that the paper except to print the mewspaper upon, and that such paper except to print the mewspaper and the office of the paper except to print the mewspaper and the office of the paper except to print the mewspaper and never to his knowledge the office of the office of the paper except to print the mewsp

pointed, and that the equilibrium of all the vaults be reviewed and, if need be, corrected. Nor can we find in the report warrant for any other opinion than that when these slight repairs are made the vaulted ceiling of the Assembly Chamber will be a perfectly sound and permanent structure. In its present condition, and without repairs, there is nothing in the condition of the ceiling to warrant apprehensions in regard to its safety, or to prevent the immediate occupation of the chamber by the Assembly."

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

THE MYERS-GEORGE RACE OFF. THE ENGLISH CHAMPION BEHAVES IN AN UN-MANLY AND MEAN-SPIRITED FASHION.

The third race between Myers, the Amerian champion amateur runner, and George, the English champion, which was to take place this afternoon at the Polo Grounds, has been declared off on account of the illness of Myers. The circumstances attending this matter have not been as pleasant as friends of either contestant or of fair play could have wished, Mr. George having conducted himself in an extremely ungenerous and ungentlemanly manner. A week ago last Wedner day Myers caught a severe cold, and had night-sweats the two succeeding nights, which weakened him greatly. He did not mention the fact to the officers of the Manhattan Athletic Club, however, but ran the race last Saturday, and was beaten easily by George, though in fast time. Instead of getting better, Myers has been growing worse during the week. On Thursday he stated his condition to some of the members of the club committee on the race, and they insisted that he should be examined by a physician. Myers accordingly went to Dr. Watson, of No. 105 West Forty-seventh-st., and the doctor, after examining him, ordered him to give up all violent exercise for ten days, giving him the following certificate:

giving him the following certificate:

I hereby certify that I have examined Mr. L. E. Myers and find him suffering from great muscular idebility, the result of a severe coid, and I have directed him to-defer all violent exercise for the next ten days.

WILLIAM S. WATSON, M. D

William S. Warson, M. D.

W. B. Curtis, who represents Mr. George, was at once informed how matters stood, and word was sent to English athlete at his hotel at Mott Haven. Mr. George was asked to meet the club committee on the race and Mr. Myers at the Windsor Hotel at 8 o'clock that evening. Air. George replied that he could not be there at the hour named, and so, after some discussion, Mr. Myers, accompanied by Mr. Curtis and a member of the committee, went up to Mr. George's hotel. There was an unpleasant scene, Mr. George declaring that Myers must run with him on the day appointed, and the others trying to reason with him. Finally a conference was agreed upon for yesterday morning. As Mr. Myers was leaving the hotel he said to George: "I am sorry that this thing has taken the shape it has," to which the Englishman replied, "I am not. I am mod."

Yesterday morning a conference was held by Mr. George. Mr. Caldicott, his English friend; Mr. Curtis, his representative, and Mr. Myers and the members of the committee of the Manhattan Glub having in charge the arrangements for the race. This committee consists of Messrs. Thomas, Sacks, Carr and McEween. Mr. Berlin, a member of the club, was also present. From the first George refused to listen to reason, but kept reiterating that Myers must run him. "But," said one of the committee, "you do not want to deceive the public by going turough a snam race when Myers's sick !"

"Idon'tjeare about the public at all," replied George, "I have come over here to run withpair. Myers, and i insist that he shall run with me. Anyone can got a physician's certificate." It was then proposed that if George doubted that Myers was slick ne should take him to any physician eratificate. "It was then proposed that if George doubted that Myers was slick ne should take him to any physician eratified that Myers was able to run he would." W. B. Curtis, who represents Mr. George, was at

certificate." It was then proposed that if George dendred that Myers was such as should take him to any physician real ne, George, might select, and if the physician certified that Myers was able to run he would make the race. This was promptly rejected by the Englishman, who said: "I do not doubt but that Myers is badly off. I believe he is very badly off indeed, but it is his own facil, it is the result of over-training. I want to get back my expenses, and insist that the race takes pasce to-morrow." He was reminded that if the race was postponed to Thanksgiving Day the attendance would be much larger, and he would make more money. To be in New York on Thanksgiving Day, he said, would interfere with his pians for pleasure. He then put on an expression of great shrewdness, as if he would minimate that he was a match for any Yankee triers, and said: "You can't fool me. I have received intimation that something of this kind would be tried." Finally, after a long and animated discussion, the conference broke up, Mr. George still refusing to disten to reason. As he went away he said: "Mind. It is not settled what I shall do." The committee on the race immediately issued the following circular:

MANHATTAN ATHERTIC CLUB.

MANHATIAN ATBLETIC CLUB, NEW-YORK, NOV. 17, 1882.

The three-fourth mile race between George and Myers, which was to have taken place at the Polo Grounds to morrow, has been declared off, on account of the liness of Mr. Myers, certified to by W. S. Watson, M. D., of No. 105 West Forty-seventh-st. The other games have been postponed to Thanksgiving Day morning, at 10 o'clock, on the club grounds.

GEORGE W. THOMAS, G. M. L. SACKS, GEORGE W. CARR, Committe

In the preliminary arrangements for the races between In the preliminary arrangements for the races betwee George and Myers there was an understanding that either of the men were sick the races, or any one of them, should be postponed. George was suffering from a sore toe at the time, and he feared that he would no be able to run the first race on the date set. When, be a sore toe at the time, and he feared that he would no be able to run the first race on the date set. When, be fore the races, something was said about this under standing by George, Myers replied: "Oh, you will not be sick—I sha'n't." George now denies that there was any such arrangement.

THE BRITANNIA FOOTBALL TEAM.

The Britannia Football Team, of Montreal arrived in this city yesterday morning, having comdown from Canada to play two matches against the British Club, of this city. The first match will be played this afternoon at the St. George's Cricket Grounds, Ho boken, and the second on Monday at the Polo Grounds To-night the two teams will dine together at Martin elli's. Erastus Wiman, of Staten Island, will preside The Britannia Club is the strongest football organization in Canada, having held possession for two successive seasons of the challenge cup, though their right to it has been contested by teams from all parts of the Dominion. ness, who can only find time to practise before breakfast

ness, who can only find time to practise before brenkfast in the morning, but they have succeeded in getting into such form that this fall they have beats in the Toronto, the Royal Artifiery, of Montreal; the Kingston Military College, the Montreal and the MeGill University teams. The strong points of the Montreal men are sharp tacking, good dro-kicking and playing well together. Their defense is particularly strong.

The two teams who will meet to-day are as follows: New York—Back, H. Imman; three-quarter backs, F. S. Wetts, F. Gross and J. S. Scott; half backs, E. Jenkins and J. Shields, jr.; forwards, H. Biand, N. V. Tomilisson, A. S. Tomilison, W. Byrott, J. C. Harvey, W. E. Glyn, A. Fitzhenry, J. A. Wermald and E. Prendiss, Britannia—Backs, J. McLenwan and J. G. Ross; threequarter backs, S. Campbell, S. Bineklock and R. Kinghorn; half backs, J. Arnton and J. Pravos; forwards, K. Young, J. Patterson, D. Kinghorn, W. Munn, A. Woods, W. J. Cook, H. Bineklock and F. Blacklock.

THE COURTS.

THE SHANKS LIBEL SUIT.

William F. G. Shanks went on the stand, in the Supreme Court, Brookiya, yesterday, to testify in his own behalf in his libel suit against the publishers of Truth. He went over each of the charges made agains him in the newspaper and the stories told in support of them by witnesses for the defence. He de-nied that he ever published anything at the request or solicitation of Marcus Cicero Stanley, His elations with Mr. Reid, the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, Mr. Shanks said, were solely of a business nature. The witness denied that he had ever been discharged rom The Herald for stealing special cable dis-patches. On the subject of intemperance Mr. Shanks said: "I am a drinking man. I don't drink behind the door. I seldom drink alone and never lost a day from drinking." When The Sentinel newspaper was stopped. he said, all the employes and creditors of the paper were paid in full. The information in regard to the Woodruff & Robinson affair was furnished by Mr. Leet, a reporter, and Mr. Shankaget additional information from Mr. Jayne. Mr. Shanks testified that the paper on which the letters sent to the firm were written, and which various witnesses had testified was Thinene paper, was of a kind never used in the office. He never had used such paper and furnished no paper to Mr. Davis. He was not present in Mr. Davis's office when any paper relating to the Woodruff & Robinson matter was composed or written. He had never in words or writing, or in any way, to any one, made a suggestion of money

in any way, to any one, made a suggestion of money payment or compensation in connection with the Woodruff & Rooinson matter.

Noas Broos corroborated the testimony of Mr. Shanks as to the circumstances under which Mr. Moulton came to The Tribuss office and endeavored to have the article in reference to the Woodruff & Robinson matter suppressed. He said that the slip which Mr. Moulton brought with him did not have the words "watt orders" upon it, but the slip produced in court was one which he himself had subsequently given to Mr. Moulton. Mr. Hisseard, the managing editor, marked the article "must," and Mr. Stanks after that had no discretion as to the publication of it. The word "must" meant positive crieve to publish.

Several witnesses were examined in regard to the

meant positive order to publish.

Several withcomes were examined in regard to the libellous pleture which Hayes and sworn was drawn in Mr. Davis's house in the presence of Mr. Shanks, Mr. Voornees and himself. Mr. Leet, Mr. Thoraton and Mr. Murden resulted that Mr. Hayes brought the picture into the Brocklyn office of The Tribunk and said he drew it himself. He wanted to get it published in some illustrated newspaper.

same testimony as Mr. Reid in regard to THE TRIBUTE Justice Cullen said the trial must be concluded to day. ACCOUNTS OF ADMINISTRATORS.

Surrogate Rollins some time ago appointed Ioseph H. Bosworth, fr., a referee to take ter Joseph H. Bosworth, ir., a referee to take testimony in regard to the correctness of the accounts of William H. Keily and James Duffy, the administrators on the estate of the late William E. Duffy. Mr. Bosworth yesterday filed his report in the Surrogate's office. In restrict the account of William H. Keily the referee fines that there are certain trems in it which are not correct to the restrict the referee fines. there are certain items in it which are not correct. The claim due the decedent's estate on certain promissors notes made by St. Mary's Church in Providence, R. L. claim due the (decedent's cetate on certain promisery notes made by St. Mary's Church in Providence, R. I. should be appraised at \$9,500. Mr. Kelly's claim against the estate of \$2,500 on account of an alleged excessive estimation of the value of the estate as made in the inventory of a former administrator ought not to be allowed. Mr. Kelly's church notes, as that sum had been collected by Mr. Duffy, the coadministrator, without Mr. Kelly's knowledge, and had not been inhable been collected by Mr. Duffy, the coadministrator, without Mr. Kelly's knowledge, and had not been inhable of Mr. Duffy's account. The administrator jointly had agreed to a compromise of the \$8,500 claim against \$1. Mary's Church for \$4,000, and exceused the lease to Father sullivan for the balance of \$2,500. The administrators therefore ought to be jointly charged with this sum. The sum of \$3,574.25 for legal services alleged to have been rendered to the administrators ought not to be allowed; also the claim of William H. Kelly for \$1,000 for legal services rendered by him to the estate must be disallowed, because it is unauthorized by lay. The claim, in the opinion of the referee, was good in conscience though bad in law. The administrators claim against the estate on account of payments the Pier Butterly, amounting to \$600, was also disallowed by the referee, coveral other small claims made by Mr. Kelly against the effect of the sum of payments and by his are held to be improper. In regard to the account of Mr. Duffy the referee index that he should be conred with \$1.612.01. Surrogate Rollins yesterday grants the administrators permission to take further testimony before the referee in regard to their accounts.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- The following business was transacted in the Sapreme Court of the U. States to-day:

No. 1162—C. H. Light, plaintiff in error, agt. A. Bateman. In error to the Supreme Court of Arasona—Bocketof and dismissed with costs.

No. 88—Anna A. Clarkson and others agt. Martha R. Stevens and others—Argument concluded.

No. 88—The United States, appellant, agt. Semmel McKet.

Argumed for appellant, submitted for appellar.

No. 89—The Merchanta and Maunfacturers' National Bank of Pittsburg and others, appellants, agt. John S. Siagos and Renben Miller, trudice, etc., and others—Argued.

No. 91—Eijah Smith, receiver, etc., appellant, agt the Counties of Inn. Sullivan and Putnaca, Missouri—Dismissedwith costs.

No. 92—L. F. Hodges and others—plaintiffs in error, agt. James H. Easton and others—Argument becam for plaintiffs in error and continued for defendants in error.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 17 .- In the Court of Appeals ALBANY, NOV. 17.—In the Court of Appena associates—the following business was transacted:
No. 334—John J. Hardy, respondent, agt, the City of Breeklyn, appellant—Argument concluded.
No. 331—Kersey Coutes, assignee, etc., respondent, agt, Jenkins W. Morris and another, appellant—Argued.
The Court of Appenal day calendar for Monday, November 20, is as follows: Nos. 264, 348, 372, 373, 382, 609 and 609.

EXPLOSION IN A NITRE VAULT. ALLENTOWN, Penn., Nov. 17 .- An explosion

courred at noon to-day in the nitre vanit at the Celd Spring Powder Works, several miles south of this city, H. C. Welsh, the superintendent, entered the vanit shortly before the explosion. His body was blown to atoms. Diligent search has been under for his remains, but only a few pieces of flesh and clothing can be found. He was tapping aitro-glycerine when the explosion sequenced.

MINES AND MINING.

FRIDAY, Nov. 17-P. M. To-day's mining stock markets were more than usually duil, and there were no changes in prices which require notice.

MALES AT THE MINING EXCHANGES. .-ACTUAL SALES .- BUARES SOLD

eaL	Final	Atm.	N. Y.
,30	.20	500	
2,15	2.15	2000	260
.12		200	
.00	.09	1.600	
.06	,065	1,100	
.02	.02	600	500
- 44	199	190	
.91	8.	200	
.83	.50	200	
.63	.63	100	
.07	,08	5,200	
.09	:09	400	
.59	.50	900	1777
4.00	4.00	570	100
.14	.14	2207	100
34	28.6	200	300
6.03	6.63	4111	125
.74	.74		1,400
.16	16		200
30	.39	700	500
41.5	.63		10
6.13	6.13	4.00	100
.20	.20	4474	300
. 13	.13	300	- 1
.00	.05	400	6199
.03	.03	****	100
.05	.06	****	3,0%
1.35	1.40	1,800	
.34	.36	100	600
.25	.25	1000	290
11.		1,500	
6,00	6.000	0.000	
,03	3/3	Acres	
.1219	.29	200	1,000
118	-110	119/10	
0.00		2 700	20
1.3	14.0	1, 1500	****
	18 5.00 18 8.06	.18 .18 5.00 5.00	26 29 230 13 13 11500 5.90 5.00 18 14 1,700 3.00 23.00 20

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TOMESTONE, Ariz., Nov. 17.—The Girard Millis working on high-grade Ingersoll ore. A shippent of \$5,000 builion was made on Wednesday.

Argument in the case of the Way-Up Mining Company against the Tomostone Mill and Mining Company is advancing in the District Court.

Much mining lingation is to come before the present term of court. Much mining litigation is to come before the present term of court. Considerable interest is taken here in the market

protations for Bradshaw stock.

Experts who have recently visited the Lake Valley mines, N. M., say that they are greatly overesti-

mated.

ELPASO, Tex., Nov. 16.—Owing to the inadequacy of the supply of ore, the Certifios smelter (N. M.) is not running on full time.

Since the abolishment of the export duty en silver by Mexico a great increase of trade with the United States is observable along the frontier.

A suppnent of 10.000 onneces of silver was made from the Naiad Queen at Georgetown, N. M., last week. The monthly yield of the mine is about 27,000 onneces silver.

27,000 onnees silver.

Bullion valued at \$15,000 was received in this
city yesterday from the mines.

Munnig.

A MIE CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. Mine, Leadville, Col.
500,000 shares; \$10 per share.
A. W. GHLL, president; J. S. J.OCK-WOOD, secretary.
Office 57 Broadway, New York.

DECATUR SILVER MINING COMPANY. — Proporty located, Willis Guick, 1919 County Coloreda, Main office, No. 64 and 66 Broadway, 19 Now.si, New-York, Stockicked, and called on the Now-York and American Plinding Sources, WALFER K. MAGVIN, Prosident, S. W. Alfer C. W. GUFFIN, Secretary, HENRY FAULs, Superintendent. JOCUISTITA, Sierra Grande and all other

seed mining Stocks bought and sold, Close quotalists W. BRENTON WELLING, 57 Brostway. SOUTH SILVER KING MINING CO.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the SOUTH SIL VER KING MINING CO. will be held at the office of the Treasurer, Duniel T. HOAG, No. 95 Wallest, on Saturdar, November 18, 1882, at 1 o'clock p. m., when important bus-ness will be laid before the meeting. OHN D. McKENZIR, Vice President. JAMES P. POSTER, Socretary.

Corporation Notices.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, FINANCE DE-ADJ AFFEATS OF TAXES and Assessments and of Croise Water Rents.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS
CLERK OF ARREADS, November 1

CHERK OF THE COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS AND CLEEK OF ARREADS, November 15, 1882 INOTICE of the saie of lands and tenements for uppet taxes of 1877, 1878 and 1879 and Croton Water rents of 1876, 1877 and 1879 and Croton Water rents of 1876, 1877 and 1879 and Croton Water rents of 1876, 1877 and 1879 and Croton Water rents of 1876, 1877 and 1879 and Croton Water rents of 1876 to 1876 or 1876 and 1879 and Croton Water rents of 1876 to 1876 or 1876 and 1879 and 1879 and 1870 and 1876 and 18

abilities sold.

Notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of Notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the taxes and the Croton Water rents, the ownership of the property on which taxes and Croton Water rents concaused bald, is published in a panephiet, and that copies of the exampled are deposited in the office of the Collector's Assessments and Clerk of Arrests, and will be delivered to any partnership for the same.

Consector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrests.